

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DECISIVE HOUR FOR SPAIN.

The world of enlightened and progressive thinkers, when they first heard of the revolution that expelled from the renowned old land of Ruy Diaz, the Old and Ferdinand and Isabella, a Government that seemed totally inadequate to the requirements of its modern life, was unanimous in predicting glorious things. Never had so complete a change been effected at so little cost of life or with such fair demeanor on the part of the victors, and it was not too much to expect that men who knew how to make a movement so adroitly and manage its results so judiciously would be equal to the task of reconstruction. But months and even years, well nigh, have rolled away, and Spain is still floundering about in that slough of despond which a regency. Her crown has gone a begging, only to be preposterously rejected by every one solicited, except by the Hohenzollerns, whose acceptance has been made the pretext of a ferocious war between France and Germany, and came very near embroiling Spain herself with her fiery and imperious Gally neighbor. The Spanish Ministry were greatly irritated at the circular of the Duc de Gramont, and on the night of its receipt at Madrid (July 24) crowds assembled in the streets of that city and loudly menaced not only the French embassy but all the French residents of the place. The Government was so greatly excited that there was a proposal to assemble immediately, their proper time of reassembling being October 31. From that moment the republicans began to organize in favor of absolute neutrality in the pending war and of a speedy close to the interim between the settled form of government driven out and the one that is to succeed it. On the 25th of July a grand mass meeting of all the liberals who dwell on the right bank of the Tagus was held at Plasencia, and the proclamation of a republic was boldly suggested.

The Spanish Ministry has, indeed, published a decree of neutrality, but many of the ministerial journals and all of those in the democratic interest decidedly lean towards Prussia. Upon a careful survey and comparison of the different elements of the Spanish press, as representatives of public opinion, we come to the distinct conclusion that the restoration of the throne and the crowning of the Prince of the Asturias are regarded as the sure consequences of French success, the event to be followed by another moderate ministry which would commit over again just the faults that drove them from power, along with Queen Isabella, before. On the other hand, it is believed that Prussian triumph would lead at once to the republic in France, and that Spain would have to imitate her. Well, thus far the Prussians have won every point, the trumpet of republicanism is sounding the reveille throughout France, and its echoes are heard through the gorges of the Pyrenees already, and hearkened to most eagerly by exulting millions. The working-men have appeared in immense masses in the streets at Cadiz, Valencia, Saragossa, Barcelona, and Madrid, where they bear this inscription on their banners:—"Army, Government, Aristocracy, Middle Classes—the People are Hungry."

In the meanwhile Senor Rivero, the Minister of the Interior, has insisted upon the definitive adoption of a constitution, in order to be in advance of the mandates that might be imposed by either successful belligerent; but he has been so bitterly attacked by the Sagasta, the Minister of State, that he and all the other democrats in the Cabinet are withdrawing. The reactionists, the procrastinators, and the conspirators for any and every species of monarchical form, therefore, find themselves left face to face with the country now weary of delay and indignant at the serio-comic performances of its reputed lawgivers. This, then, is the decisive moment for the Spanish people—the tide which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. With intellects like those of Sagasta, Rivero, and Lorenzana at their command, and so grand and majestic a voice as that of Castellar to announce their cause to the world, the progressists need hesitate no more. The great French terror hangs over them no longer. They have but to raise their souls to the height of the popular yearning and Spain may lead the van of the sisterhood of republics which are, presently, to revive the youth, redouble the energies, and secure the happiness of nations so long made the sport of arbitrary power and the footstool of military arrogance.

OUR NATIONAL DOTHEBOYS HALL.

From the N. Y. Tribune. "A sulky state of feeling," said Mr. Squeers, the Yorkshire schoolmaster, "won't do. Cheerfulness and contentment must be kept up. Mobbs, come to me." Mr. Squeers had paused during this remark, and had moistened the palm of his right hand in an alarming manner. Cadet Mobbs (perhaps they were called cadets, though Dickens does not mention it) came reluctantly forward and received the proper penalty for not liking to eat cow-dipper broth. "Seven after his good master had asked a blessing on it," Dickens said, in the original preface to Nicholas Nickleby, that Mr. Squeers and his school were "a faint and feeble picture of an existing reality." Not so very feeble; his self-estimate was too modest. Had the youthful Mobbs been transferred to West Point, and assumed the surname and arms of Smith, the recent case of discipline in that well-known school could hardly have been better summed up. Mobbs demurred at eating cow-dipper broth. Smith demurred at eating huckle-berries; that is all the difference. In both cases the proper punishment was inflicted; only that Cadet Smith's penalty was the severer, by as much as the hand of a War Secretary is stronger than the hand of a mere schoolmaster.

Mobbs and Smith both erred in supposing that any indignity was to be protested against, or any complaint treated as anything but a crime. Mobbs erred through ignorance probably; but Smith with his eyes open. For he wrote frankly, in the letter that made all the men of his rank in the army, that he was not a complaint of these outrages would be punished. So it has proved. Let the Board of Inquiry say what it pleases, that charge is established. He did complain, and he is punished.

If he has committed any other offense it is not made clearly to appear, though it seems impossible that the Secretary of War should impose the same punishment upon the natural exaggerations of a tormented boy and the "grossly abusive and insulting" conduct of his tormentors. As far as appears, if the fall of the wolf and the lamb were to be re-enacted at West Point, the lamb could

hardly escape from being "severely reprimanded" if he ventured to bleat in an exaggerated manner while the wolf swallowed him. The Articles of War declare that "courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction." Anything more likely to be an engine of destruction to wholesome discipline than this last court of inquiry, we cannot easily imagine. Its method of correcting wrong seems to be the method of Donnybrook Fair—"wherever you see a head, hit it." If one cadet bullies another, reprimand them both. It is like those phantoms of courts described in the "Arabian Nights," where one man beats another man, and the wrong is redressed by carrying them both before the Cad, or somebody, and bastinadoing both upon the soles of their feet. The offender limps away in torture; so does he who has suffered the offense. In the book it seems only a part of the general romance, but poor Cadet Smith has found it a reality.

But this good result follows. This being the standard of justice among Regular Army officers, we can the better see how the standard of honor and discipline at West Point is so low. How differently, for instance, Harvard stands on the record! Four years ago the first colored student entered that University. The brutal practice of "hazing" was then at its height; but by one of those impulses of manly generosity of which young men—or, at least, young civilians—are capable, not an annoyance was inflicted on this colored student. It was not from contempt, for no contempt was shown. It was simply from the feeling that the first colored student would be sure to meet with some peculiar obstacles, and that he would not add to them by a feather's weight. Four years have passed; that young student (Richard T. Greener) has just been graduated with honorable prizes, and has no tale of suffering to tell. What is the difference? Is it that the class of boys sent to West Point are so hopelessly inferior to Harvard students in the instincts of gentlemen? Or is it that the standard of discipline is so much lower? The report of the Court of Inquiry seems to show that the trouble is in the discipline, and that the longer an officer remains in the service the less he comprehends the difference between the wolf and the lamb, between Squeers and his pupils.

WILL SENATOR TRUMBULL BE SECRETARY OF STATE?

From the N. Y. Sun. Senator Trumbull of Illinois has been in this city for a day or two past. President Grant will arrive at Long Branch from the West to-day. It is reported that the office of Secretary of State has been offered to Mr. Trumbull, and it is not improbable that he is here either for the purpose of accepting it or of conferring with the President about it. The appointment of such a man as Mr. Trumbull would be a novelty in the history of General Grant's administration. Hitherto he has avoided bring into his Cabinet men of prominence as statesmen and politicians, and has selected his official counselors from the vast category of persons whom nobody ever heard of. Mr. Trumbull, on the other hand, is one of the most prominent men in the Republican party. His talents and his force of character long since placed him in the front rank in the Senate. He is an independent, uncompromising statesman, who acts upon his own judgment and adheres to his own conscience. He was one of the small number who refused to yield to the popular clamor for the conviction of Andrew Johnson. At that time he was assailed with great violence by the majority in Congress and in the Republican party at large. But he paid no attention to the war made upon him; and now it has not only died away, but he is everywhere regarded with a higher respect on account of his conscientious firmness in that matter.

This characteristic of Mr. Trumbull is one that must have made President Grant hesitate for a long time before determining to invite him to his Cabinet. Mr. Trumbull is emphatically a man who has opinions of his own, and no President can hope to have his assistance unless there is a substantial agreement between them as to the policy to be adopted. He can never become the blind tool of any superior; neither can he ever agree to such a haphazard and accidental course as that which has been followed by the administration hitherto in its foreign relations. The acceptance of the State Department by Mr. Trumbull would do much to revive the falling confidence of the people in the Republican party, and would give respectability to an administration that is now generally regarded with contempt.

ONE MORE FRIENDLY WORD TO THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. World. The "New Friendly Words" of counsel and advice which the World, a few weeks since, felt impelled to proffer to Southern Democrats have been received in a spirit as considerate and respectful as that in which they were given. Almost every Southern newspaper among our exchanges has copied and discussed the article, which betokens the keen interest felt in the question. The greater part endorse our views with more or less emphasis, but there are some instances of quite emphatic dissent. That able Democratic journal, the Mobile Register, rejects our advice in toto, but even the Register couches its reply in terms of deference and great courtesy. We have no inclination to discuss the subject at present, as the notice bestowed on our article, and the responses it has elicited, have brought the question fully before the Southern mind, and we are quite willing to trust its decision to the reflection and good sense of those who are most nearly affected by negro suffrage.

But there is another subject of immediate vital concern on which we think it our duty to speak with all the decision and urgency compatible with our position as outside advisers. Our former advice related to political forms; this which we are about to offer relates to the selection of candidates; a matter under ordinary circumstances of much greater delicacy. On the other topic there is room for difference of opinion; but on this there can be no diversity which is not the fruit of sheer ignorance or inadvertence. We fear that we have recently fallen into such an inadvertence ourselves, and are therefore the more bound to rectify any false impression which we may have assisted to confirm. None of us can annihilate obstacles by shutting our eyes, and there is no wisdom in blindly butting our heads against a wall.

The time is close at hand when Southern Democrats will nominate candidates for Congress, and in most of the districts they can give a majority of votes to any citizen they may choose to run. In districts where the Southern Democrats are strong, they are prone to be defiant, and may nominate men who cannot be admitted to seats. This would be a grave mistake; for if the next House should be pretty evenly balanced the loss of those votes might cost the organization and enable the Republicans to award all the con-

tested seats. It is worse than idle, it is suicidal, for the Southern Democrats to elect Representatives who would not be permitted to serve. Our only hope of controlling the next House depends on the prudence of the Southern Democrats in their selection of candidates; and it is for this reason that we make an urgent appeal to their good sense and patriotism.

We need not say how thoroughly we detest the proscriptive legislation which restricts their range of choice and deprives them of the services of their ablest men. We shall labor for the repeal of those restrictions until the last vestige of them is swept away. A detour for their removal should be insisted in every Democratic platform, North and South. But while they remain we cannot ignore them; and in pressing this warning upon Southern attention we only repeat the counsel given in the Democratic address, signed by all the Democratic Senators and Representatives in the present Congress, shortly before the adjournment. That address was prepared by a committee composed of some of the ablest lawyers and staunchest friends of the South in either branch of Congress: Senator Thurman, being its chairman, and Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, being the other members. There is no point in the address which is insisted on with so much earnestness as this of nominating for Congress men who can be admitted to seats. The soundness of the advice cannot be controverted, and it only remains that we clear the subject of misconceptions by a precise statement of the nature of the proscriptive barriers. They are two in number—the fourteenth amendment and the test-oath; and it is unfortunately true that many Southern citizens, who would not be marred from Congress by the former, are effectually shut out by the latter. The third section of the fourteenth amendment is in these words:—"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative to Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any civil or military office under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection, rebellion, or conspiracy, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability."

This excludes all citizens who, previous to the rebellion, had held any Federal or State office which required them to swear to support the Constitution; but it does not exclude anybody for simple participation in the rebellion, not even if he was an officer of the Confederate government or a military officer in its service. Hence some have inferred that such persons are not debarred from admission to Congress. By the fourteenth amendment they are not, certainly; but what is called the iron-clad test-oath, which is inflexibly administered to the members, shuts out all who cannot take it. This oath, required by the act of July 1, 1862, which is still in force, is in the following words:—"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have never voluntarily aided, abetted, counseled, or encouraged persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or institution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will not take any part whatever in any insurrection, rebellion, or conspiracy against the same; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

If any Southern district elects a member who cannot take this oath, it will merely throw away a seat in the House and a vote on the Democratic side. We shall not be so rich in seats and votes that we can afford to squander them. McPherson, the Clerk of the present House, has authority by law to make up the roll of members of the House, and will insert therein the name of no member who is not ready to take this test-oath. It is certain that the oath will be enforced; and this is the ground of the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic members of the present Congress. The Southern Democrats will put our control of the next House in jeopardy if they disregard this advice.

It is true that a modified oath was provided by an act passed in 1868; but this modified oath is only for members disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, whose disability has been removed by act of Congress. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, Senator of that State, and more recently, Senator Johnson, of Virginia, and General Lewis, of Kentucky, were admitted on taking this modified oath; and there may have been some other instances. But it has no application to ordinary cases.

It is the more incumbent on us to call attention to this subject, as we recently spoke in terms of approbation of a nomination to which our present warning applies. We retract nothing which we said of the personal fitness of the candidate; but as he will see, on examination, that he cannot take his seat if elected, we confidently expect his patriotic withdrawal. A public letter assigning his reasons would be copied into all the Southern papers and save other Democratic constituencies from a similar mistake. We cannot doubt that he will justify the high opinion we have expressed of his character by taking this course. At any rate, the Southern Democratic press will aid us in correcting the existing misapprehension, and preventing abortive nominations to Congress.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H. No. 66, page 466, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$80, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grace & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3), roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other super-structures, depots, depot grounds and all real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well as law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE. The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

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1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870 SEASONED CHERRY.

1870 WHITE OAK PINK AND BOARDS. 1870 HICKORY.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, or rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz:— About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tory mill, water-power, bloomer, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, blast furnace, and other buildings, stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2602 acres of land, with mill and other buildings and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Strop House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 27 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 119 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,000 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.